

## GEOMETRID NOTES — WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

BY L. W. SWETT, BOSTON, MASS.

**Stamnodes pearsalli**, n. sp.

Expands 34 mm. Palpi short, pinkish-tinged; head roseate gray, between the antennæ is a reddish line. Thorax and abdomen fawn-coloured, tinged with reddish. Wings fawn-coloured or grayish brown, with a pinkish tinge in the fringe and on the costa. There are four black patches on the fore wing at the costa; from the body to the first spot the costa is reddish. The first black spot is about 3 mm. from base of wing; between first and second black spots there is a whitish streak, beyond which the costa is grayish. The third spot is about 10 mm. from base of wing and is larger than the others; it is apparently the beginning of a faint black line or shading, which runs out almost at right angles with costa to  $M_1$ , then runs back in a straight line until it reaches the inner margin at about two-thirds out. This line is shaded with white on the outside, and shows as a white patch at the costa, about 1 mm. in width. Beyond, to the outer margin, the wing is fawn without markings, except a fourth black patch near the apex; fringe long and pinkish. I can see no discal spots on hind or fore wings. Hind wings fawn-coloured like fore wings, but without markings. Beneath the markings are much more striking than above. Costa grayish with pinkish striations to the third black spot or about 12 mm. out from base, there is a trace of a faint white line beyond. Near the apex is an oblong gray patch surrounded with reddish striations. At the end near the apex there are two sharp teeth. Perhaps in some specimens this patch might be called triangular. The entire central portion of the fore wings is lightish and rather transparent. On the outer margin, just below apex, is a reddish triangular spot. The hind wings are fawn-coloured, densely striated with red. Towards the outer margin and running for a short distance with  $M_1$  is a red line, running from just above centre of the wing towards outer margin, and fading out just before reaching there. From inner margin another broad, red line runs toward outer margin for about 4 mm., then fades from sight; it is shaded by a white line.

August, 1914.

Holotype.—One ♀ from Mt. Lowe, California, April 11, 1913, received through the kindness of Mr. Harry H. Newcomb.

I take pleasure in naming this species after my friend, Mr. R. F. Pearsall, who has done so much to clear up this group.

**Cleora newcombi**, n. sp.

Expands 29–30 mm. Palpi short and grayish, head whitish between the antennæ. Fore wings dark gray, heavily striated with black, body and thorax dark gray, the body with characteristic geminate black spots. The basal black band is quite broad on fore wings, starting from a black patch on costa, about 4 mm. out from base, and curving in towards body. The line is geminate with black shading. Beyond this line, about the centre of the wing, a line starts from the black spot on the costa and runs straight across the wing to the inner margin. About three-fourths out from body a third black line runs sinuately across the wing, bending in towards body as it reaches inner margin at about the middle. This black line is accentuated on the veins by black dots. Beyond there seems to be a double row of lunules, gray centred and blackish outside; about the centre of the fore wing at outer margin they form a patch much lighter than the rest of the wing. The discal spot, when present, is very faint. Hind wings of same colour as fore wings, basal band black, running in a regular curve to outer margin, the black discal spot large and prominent. Extra discal black line very close to discal spot; starting from inner margin it curves upward towards discal spot, then suddenly runs straight to outer margin. Quite close to this extra discal line and running parallel to it is another somewhat paler line; beyond there is a clear space, then a curved, wide, black band shaded with whitish and appearing almost as lunules. The scollop of the hind wing is bounded by a narrow black line, fringe long and grayish. Beneath fore wings lighter gray than above, except towards the body and on costa, where it is heavily striated with black. There is a prominent black discal spot, but no further markings, except the black shadings. Hind wings pale ashen with no lines or markings except black discal spot.

Holotype.—One ♂, Venice, Calif., July 11, 1913, H. H. Newcomb.

Paratype.—One ♂, Venice, Calif., May 6, 1913, H. H. Newcomb.

I take pleasure in naming this species after my friend, Mr. H. H. Newcomb, who has rendered me valuable assistance in the way of specimens.

**Sicya macularia**, var. **lewisi**, n. var.

Expands 26 mm. Palpi a little longer than *macularia*, shaded with pink. Wings shaped much as *macularia*, but with less of a curve below apex, outer margin being straighter. Wings lemon yellow without markings to outer margin, except rosy shading along costa, a minute black discal spot and a red spot on centre of inner margin. A reddish brown line runs from near apex to inner margin beyond this line, the entire outer margin is chocolate brown. Along the median vein there is a chocolate shading, but so pale as to look like a streak. The hind wing is paler than fore wing, a reddish, irregular line runs from inner margin to outer in a curve. Beyond this line the margin is chocolate colour, as the fore wing. Beneath the fore wings are marked as above, with chocolate outer margin. Hind wings have small reddish discal spot, and the outer line appears as spots on the veins, outer margin pale chocolate.

Holotype.—One ♂, Mt. Wilson, Calif., July 11, 1913, H. H. Newcomb.

I name this variety in memory of my father, Lewis Swett, who assisted me in many ways in building up my collection of Geometrids.

This seems to be a distinct species, but *macularia* is so variable it is possible that this is a tendency towards melanism, and I prefer to regard it as a variety.

**Cingilia catenaria**, var. **immacularia**, n. var.

Expands 40 mm. This variety has the same colourings as to head, thorax and body as the normal form. The wings are smoky white, without any trace of lines, except a black dot close to body, just beyond this is a faint dot on costa, then on median vein and on vein 1A. The edge of the wing has minute black dots at end of veins. Beneath the wings are paler than above, only the black